

APPALACHIAN FOREST ECOLOGY

CORE CONTENT

Study Concept

SC-E-3.1.1

Ecosystems

Things in the environment are classified as living, non-living, once living. Living things differ from non-living things. Organisms are classified into groups by using various characteristics.

SC-E-3.1.2

Habitats

Organisms have basic needs. For example, animals need air, water, and food: plants need air, water, nutrients and light. Organisms can only survive in environments where their needs can be met.

SC-E-3.1.3

Adaptations

Each plant or animal has structures that serve different functions in growth, survival, and reproduction. For example, humans have distinct body structures for walking, holding, seeing and talking.

SC-E-3.3.1

Food Chains and Food Webs

Plants make their own food. All animals depend on plants. Some animals eat plants for food. Other animals eat animals that eat the plants.

SC-E-3.3.2

Appalachian Forest Ecology

The world has many different environments. Distinct environments support the lives of different organisms. When the environment changes, some plants and animals survive and reproduce, and others die or move to new locations.

SC-E-3.3.3

Stewardship

All organisms, including humans, cause changes in the environment where they live. Some of these changes are detrimental to the organisms or other organisms; other changes are beneficial.